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DRAFT DOCUMENT RECEIVED INFORMALLY FROM ASSOCIATES OF THE
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR (NOMURA) ON JUNE 15, 1941

The Governments of the United States and of Japan accept joint responsibility for the initiation and conclusion of a general agreement of understanding as expressed in a joint declaration for the resumption of traditional friendly relations.

Without reference to specific causes of recent estrangement, it is the sincere desire of both Governments that the incidents which led to the deterioration of amicable sentiment between their countries should be prevented from recurrence and corrected in their unforeseen and unfortunate consequences.

It is our earnest hope that, by a cooperative effort, the United States and Japan may contribute effectively toward the establishment and preservation of peace in the Pacific area and, by the rapid consummation of an amicable understanding, encourage world peace and arrest, if not dispel, the tragic confusion that now threatens to engulf civilization.

For such decisive action, protracted negotiations would seem ill-suited and weakening. Both Governments, therefore, desire that adequate instrumentalities should be developed for the realization of a general understanding which would bind, meanwhile, both Governments, in honor and in act.

It is the belief of the two Governments that such an understanding should comprise only the pivotal issues of urgency and not the accessory concerns which could be deliberated later at a Conference.

Both Governments presume to anticipate that they could achieve harmonious relations if certain situations and attitudes were clarified or improved; to wit:

1. The concepts of the United States and of Japan respecting the international relations and the character of nations.
2. The attitudes of both Governments toward the European war.
3. Action toward a peaceful settlement between China and Japan.
4. Commerce between both nations.
5. Economic activity of both nations in the Pacific area.
6. The policies of both nations affecting political stabilization in the Pacific area.
7. Neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

Accordingly, the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have come to the following mutual understanding and declaration of policy:

I. The concepts of the United States and of Japan respecting international relations and the character of nations.

Both Governments affirm that their national policies are directed toward the foundation of a lasting peace and the inauguration of a new era of reciprocal confidence and cooperation between our peoples.

Both Governments declare that it is their traditional, and present, concept and conviction that nations and races compose, as members of a family, one household living under the ideal of universal concord through justice and equity; each equally enjoying rights and admitting responsibilities with a mutuality of interests regulated by peaceful processes and directed to the pursuit of their moral and physical welfare, which they are bound to defend for themselves as they are bound not to destroy for others; they further admit their responsibilities to oppose the oppression or exploitation of other people.

Both Governments are firmly determined that their respective traditional concepts on the character of nations and the underlying moral principles of social order and national life will continue to be preserved and never transformed by foreign ideas or ideologies contrary to those moral principles and concepts.

II. The attitudes of both Governments toward the European war.

The Government of Japan maintains that the purpose of the Tripartite Pact was, and is, defensive and is designed to prevent the participation of nations in the European war not at present involved in it.

The Government of the United States maintains that its attitude toward the European hostilities is and will continue to be determined solely and exclusively by considerations of protection and self-defense; its national security and the defense thereof.

III. Action toward a peaceful settlement between Japan and China.

The Government of Japan having declared that the general terms, within the framework of which the Government of Japan will propose the negotiation of a peaceful settlement of the China Affair, are implied in the Konoe principles and in the practical application of those principles, the President of the United States, relying upon the policy of the Government of Japan to establish a relation of neighborly friendship with China, will suggest to the Government

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at Chungking that it enter with the Government of Japan into a negotiation for a termination of hostilities and resumption of peaceful relations.

IV. Commerce between both nations.

When official approbation to the present understanding has been given by both Governments, the United States and Japan shall assure each other mutually to supply such commodities as are, respectively, available and required by either of them. Both Governments further consent to take necessary steps to resume normal trade relations as formerly established under the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan. If a new commercial treaty is desired by both Governments, it would be negotiated as soon as possible and be concluded in accordance with usual procedure.

V. Economic activity of both nations in the Pacific area.

On the basis of mutual pledges hereby given that Japanese activity and American activity in the Pacific area shall be carried on by peaceful means and in conformity with the principle of non-discrimination in international commercial relations, the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States agree to cooperate each with the other toward obtaining non-discriminatory access by Japan and by the United States to commercial supplies of natural resources (such as oil, rubber, tin, nickel) which each country needs for the safeguarding and development of its own economy.

VI. The policies of both nations affecting political stabilization in the Pacific area.

Both Governments declare that the controlling policy underlying this understanding is peace in the Pacific area; that it is their fundamental purpose, through cooperative effort, to contribute to the maintenance and the preservation of peace in the Pacific area; and that neither has territorial designs in the area mentioned.

VII. Neutralization of the Philippine Islands.

The Government of Japan declares its willingness to enter at such time as the Government of the United States may desire into negotiation with the Government of the United States with a view to the conclusion of a treaty for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands, when Philippine independence shall have been achieved.

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ANNEX AND SUPPLEMENT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

IV. Commerce between both nations.

It is understood that during the present international emergency Japan and the United States each shall permit export to the other of commodities in amounts up to the figures of usual or pre-war trade, except, in the case of each, commodities which it needs for its own purposes of security and self-defense. These limitations are mentioned to clarify the obligations of each Government. They are not intended as restrictions against either Government; and, it is understood, that both Governments will apply such regulations in the spirit dominating relations with friendly nations.

Foreign Relations II, pp. 473-476.

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一九四二年四月一日、青島大使(野村)
同職、非正式受取、其草案

兩國政府、日本政府、傳統的友好關係、再興、
共同宣言、於此、表明、其、了解、遂、其、全般、的、協
定、開始、及、締結、之、共同、責任、負、之、事、也。

並、時、兩、國、間、關係、之、進展、其、將、深、厚、因、關係、之、
兩國政府、兩國、友好、的、關係、更、他、之、事、也、諸、事、
件、再、發、之、防止、之、豫、見、得、其、且、不、幸、之、結果、之、恐、力、
サ、如、之、進、之、事、也、其、表、心、ヨリ、希、望、ス、ル。

高、努力、之、依、り、未、及、之、日本、之、太平洋、地、域、之、平和、
確、立、及、之、維持、之、對、之、効果、的、之、貢獻、之、又、友好、的、之、解
之、早、急、之、遂、之、事、也、依、り、近、界、平和、之、助、長、之、且、今、又、文、明
之、危、殆、之、防止、之、事、也、其、表、心、ヨリ、希、望、ス、ル、阻、止
之、事、也、其、表、心、ヨリ、希、望、ス、ル。

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斯、力、以、決、定、之、指、導、之、事、也、其、表、心、ヨリ、希、望、ス、ル、不、適、之、
消、極、的、之、事、也、從、之、兩國政府、之、真、心、之、兩國政府、之、德、
義、之、及、之、行動、之、拘、束、之、其、全般、的、之、了解、之、遂、之、事、也、其、表、心、ヨリ、希、望、ス、ル、
方、便、之、事、也、其、表、心、ヨリ、希、望、ス、ル。

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斯力了解察見^案上必要問題^三合^三復日會議^三其^三
會議可能^三義的問題^三合^三其^三而^三政府^三信^三之。

兩政府、若^三或種事態^三並^三態度^三鮮明^三又、改
善^三之^三、兩政府、^三離和的關係^三到達^三得^三之^三期待
スル^三に^三即^三手。

一、^三東亞及日本、國際關係^三並^三國家性格^三關^三之^三概念。

二、^三歐洲戰爭^三對^三兩政府^三、態度。

三、^三日本中^三間、平和的解決^三、行動。

四、^三兩政府、通商。

五、^三太平洋地域^三於^三兩政府、經濟活動

六、^三太平洋地域^三於^三政治的安定^三影響^三已

兩政府、政策。

七、^三北緯賓群島、中立化。

故^三東亞政府及日本政府、以下、如^三相互了解^三並^三改
策宣言^三到達^三之^三。

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一、^三東亞及日本、國際關係^三並^三國家性格^三關^三之^三概念。

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兩政府、其、政策、永久平和、確立並、兩民間、相互的信賴及協力、新世紀、齎すべき方面、指向、之、年、に、上、確言、スル。

兩政府、其、家、及、民族、が、家庭、各、員、如、久、正、義、及、公平、に、依、り、普遍的、社会、理想、下、に、生活、スル、家、を、構成、シ、平和、の、手段、に、依、り、規律、セ、リ、且、他人、ノ、爲、に、モ、之、ヲ、害、ス、カ、ラ、ザ、ル、如、ク、彼、等、自身、ノ、爲、に、モ、道德、的、物質、的、福祉、ノ、追求、に、向、テ、之、に、在、ル、利益、ノ、相互、関係、ヲ、以、テ、各自、が、平等、ノ、權利、ヲ、享、有、シ、貴、任、ヲ、認、ム、ト、言、フ、ト、兩政府、傳統、的、シ、テ、現在、に、在、リ、テ、モ、變、化、シ、テ、概、念、ヲ、改、メ、リ、又、確、信、シ、テ、之、に、基、テ、宣、言、ス、ル、更、ニ、兩政府、他、ノ、家、に、對、スル、圧、迫、又、採、取、シ、テ、反對、スル、貴、任、ア、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、認、ム。

兩政府、其、家、ノ、性格、社会、秩序、並、ニ、民、生活、ノ、基礎、タル、道、義、に、関、スル、夫、々、傳統、的、概念、が、依、然、ト、シ、テ、保、存、セ、リ、之、等、ノ、道、義、及、概念、ト、相、容、シ、テ、外、來、思想、又、ハ、之、ヲ、改、メ、シ、テ、依、リ、之、ヲ、變、更、セ、リ、ト、シ、テ、就、ミ、確、乎、タル、決、意、ヲ、有、ス、ル。

二、歐洲、戦争、に、對、スル、兩政府、ノ、態度。

日本政府、三、五、協、定、ノ、目的、が、防、衛、的、ナ、リ、ト、又、現在、於、テ、モ、同様、ニ、在、リ、ト、且、現在、歐洲、戦争、に、參加、シ、居、テ、其、ノ、家、同、戦争、參加、防、止、ヲ、志、ス、モ、ナ、リ、ト、言、フ、ト、主、張、ス、ル、モ、ナ、リ、ト、言、フ、ル。

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米政府、其、歐洲、戦争、に、對、スル、態度、現在、及、其、將來

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ト元寶ニ防禦不及自衛即ニ元寶、安全及其ノ防禦ヲ圖ル
考慮ニ依リ決セラルトナリ主張ス。

三 日本中間、平和的解決ノ行動。

日本政府ハ、日本政府其ノ行動ニ於テ日華事變、平和
的解決ノ折衝ヲ提案セシムル全般の條件、七箇原則並ニ
該原則實際的適用ニ包含セシムル旨言明セシキ、
米大統領ハ、中ニ「同ニ善隣友好、誼ヲ確立セシ
ル日本政府、政策ニ倚信シ、曾蒙政府、對同政府敵
對行為、終結及ニ平和的關係再建ノ旨ニ、日本政府ト
折衝ヲ開始スベキト」提唱ス。

四 兩政府通商。

現在ノ了解ニ對シ兩政府、正式承認シ、且時、米及
日本、夫々が保有シ且兩玉孰カが必要トスル物資ヲ相互供
給スベキト確約スル。更ニ兩政府、以前、日米通商及
ニ航海條約ニ依リ確立セシ正常、貿易關係ヲ再建スルニ
必要ナル手段ヲ講ズルニ同意スル。兩政府、就通商條
約ヲ希望スル時、之ヲ可及的速ニ交渉シ、通常手續ニ
依リ締結ス。

五 太平洋區域ニ於テ兩玉ノ經濟活動。

太平洋區域ニ於テ日本、活動及ニ米玉ノ活動、平和的手段
依リ、且實際通商關係ニ於テ無差別原則ニ則リ行ハ

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此等ト、茲ニ爲サレル相互誓約ニ基テ、日本政府及米
政府ハ各自經濟、保全及ニ發展ニ必要ナル天然資源
(例ニ、油、ニ、錫、ニ等)、通商ニ依リ供給ヲ
果スル米及ニ無差別のニ求メ得ルニ様相互ニ協力スベ
キトナリ。

六 太平洋地域ニ於ケル政治的安定ニ影響サレ爾ニ、政策。
兩政府此ノ了解基礎ヲ爲ス支配的政策ニ、太平洋地
域ニ於ケル平和ヲ、兩政府、根本的目的ニ、太平洋
地域ニ於ケル平和、維持及ニ保全ニ對シ、共同、努力ヲ依リ
貢獻セントスルコト。又兩政府、孰モ上述地域ニ領土の野
心ナキコトヲ宣言スル。

七 比律賓群島ノ中立化。

日本政府、比律賓、獨立達成セリト時、米政府、欲ス
ル時、同政府ト其ノ中立化ノ條件的締結ニ同意スル
交渉ヲ開始スルモノトナリト宣言スル。

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東國政府側、附屬書及之補足書

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両国間、通商。

現下、至際非常時中、日本及之米玉、各々其、安
全及之自己防衛、目的、爲要スル物資ヲ除キ、平
常又、戰所、貿易、數字ニ達スル迄、數量、物資
ヲ相手玉ニ輸出スルコトヲ許可スルモノト了解セラル。是等
制限、各々、政府、責任ヲ明瞭セラル。爲ニ舉ゲラル。
夫、孰レ、政府、對スル制限ニモ非スシテ、兩国政府、を視
則ニ友好、モノト、關係ヲ支配スル精神ヲ以テ適用スルモノト
了解セラル。

外交關係才ニ卷四之三頁—四七之頁

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